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8.—*Narrative of Services in the Liberation of Chili, Peru, and Brazil, from Spanish and Portuguese Domination.* By THOMAS, EARL OF DUNDONALD, G. C. B., Admiral of the Red, Rear-Admiral of the Fleet, etc., etc. London: James Ridgway. 1859. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. xxii. and 293, 305.

AT the age of eighty-three, Lord Dundonald, better known, perhaps, by his earlier title of Lord Cochrane, has come forward as an author, to relate events which took place forty years ago, and to defend the course which he adopted at that time. His narrative, though gossiping and egotistical, is interesting and well written, and is confirmed by numerous citations from unpublished documents. The first volume is devoted to a detailed account of the operations of the Chilian squadron while under his command, and to the transactions on the western coast of South America in which he was a principal actor, from his arrival at Valparaiso in November, 1818, until his departure from Chili, in January, 1823. During this period his chief exploits were the capture of Valdivia and the cutting out of the frigate Esmeralda in the port of Callao; and doubtless his services were of much importance in clearing the Pacific of Spanish armed vessels, and in supporting the army in their operations on the land. But he was almost constantly involved in disputes with the Chilian authorities, principally on account of their neglect to pay the seamen, and to provide for the proper equipment of the navy; and in the early part of 1823 he accepted the command of the Brazilian squadron, and left Chili in disgust. He at once transferred the scene of his labors in behalf of South American independence to the eastern coast, where he won scarcely less reputation as a bold and enterprising leader than he had acquired on the other side of the Continent. To the record of his services on the Atlantic, the second volume is exclusively devoted; and, like the first volume, it contains a very curious narrative of brilliant enterprises accomplished in the midst of intrigues and dissensions. Lord Cochrane was certainly a very able and energetic officer; but he had little skill in adapting himself to Spanish and Portuguese manners, and his self-conceit was unbounded. While his volumes show how efficiently he labored for the cause which he had espoused, they contain too many proofs of egotism and self-sufficiency to permit any one to doubt that his Lordship was often an uncomfortable ally. Still, they furnish a very satisfactory justification of his conduct, and throw considerable light on the history of three of the principal South American states. We shall look with interest for the publication of the volume in which he proposes to furnish an account of his connection with the Greek Revolution.